REGISTERED No. 79—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,416.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1872. Subscription in Advance: For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months.....Rs. 24 Inclusive of Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

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A Line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding.....	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

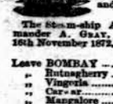
For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. Gray, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 16th November 1872, at 4 P.M.

	Nov. 1872.		Nov.
Leave BOMBAY	16	Leave Tuticorin	24
,, Rutnagherry	17	,, Colombo	25
,, Vingorla	18	,, Galle	26
,, Carwar	18	,, Negapatam	29
,, Mangalore	19	,, Madras	Dec. 1
,, Cannanore	20	,, Vizagapatam	4
,, Tellicherry	20	,, Cocanada	3
,, Calicut	21	,, Coringa	4
,, Beypore	21	,, Gopalpore	5
,, Cochin	22	,, False Point	6
,, Alleppy	23	Arrive Calcutta	8

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the N-lighery district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUATUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,028 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. R. Gavin, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 22nd November, 1872, at noon.

	Nov. 1872.		Dec. 1872
Leave BOMBAY	25	Leave BUSHIRE	11
Arrive Kurrachee	25	Arrive FAO	11
,, Gwadur	27	,, Bushire	13
,, Muscat	29	,, Bahrein	15
	Dec	,, Linga	18
,, Bunder Abbas	1	,, Bunder Abbas	20
,, Linga	3	,, Muscat	22
,, Bushire	5	,, Gwadur	24
,, Fao	7	,, Kurrachee	26
,, BUSSREH	9	,, BOMBAY	30

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, commencing from the 27th September 1872.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. Hodgson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 15th November 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ADEN AND ZANZIBAR FROM THE PERSIAN GULF AND BOMBAY.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, under contract with Government, will despatch the Steam-ship PUNJAUB, 1,030 tons, 200 Horse Power, Commander Hassard, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo from Bombay to Zanzibar via Muscat and Aden on SATURDAY, the 16th November, at 4 P.M.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BROACH AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies between BROACH and GOGO.

FARES FROM BROACH TO GOGO.

First Class	Rs. 5 0
Second Class	,, 3 8
Third Class	,, 1 8
Horses	,, 4 0
Carriages	,, 4 0

Until further Notice, the Steam Ferry Boat will leave Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, and Broach every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the Undermentioned Agents :—

FURDOONJEE JEEVUNJEE at Broach.
DINKER NARRAYEN at Gogo.
Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEFHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 9th October 1877.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, (VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£32	£15	£7
Suez	36	24	9
Port Said	38	25	14
Alexandria	39	26	14
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14-10
Marseilles (according to shipment at Genoa).....	52	35	14-10

Children under 2 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay to Suez :—

INDIA, on SUNDAY, 1st December 1872.
ARABIA, on THURSDAY, 2nd January 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Rate-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS

Should provide themselves with the following useful requisites from the

ESTABLISHMENT OF

ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

Deck Suits	Rs. 17 0
Overland Suits	,, 27 0
Warm Suits	,, 35 0
Overcoats and Inverness Capes	,, 35 0 to 45 0
Sleeping Suits	,, 6 8 to 17 0
Dressing Gowns	,, 10 0 to 23 8
Pyjamas ..... half doz.	16 8 to 18 8
Oxford Shirts ..... half doz.	36 0
White do. ..... ,,	22 8 to 28 0
Printed Cambric ..... ,,	22 8 to 28 0
Best Flannel ..... ,,	48 0
Silk and Wool Shrunk ..... ,,	52 0
Tweed Vests & Waistcoats ..... ,,	19 0 to 30 4
Merino Pants ..... ,,	30 0
Cotton Socks, Warm ..... per doz.	9 8 to 16 8
Best Merino ,, ... ,,	15 8 to 19 0
Bathing Drawers ..... per pair	2 0
Knit Jackets Cardigan Jackets ..... each	2 8
Warm Gloves ..... per pair	2 4
,, Mitts ..... ,,	1 8
,, Mufflers ..... ,,	1 8
Scarves and Ties ..... each	1 12 to 3 0
Fabric Handkerchiefs ..... per doz.	5 0 to 12 0
Travelling Caps and Hats, &c.	3 8 to 7 0
Railway Portmanteaus	23 0 to 28 0
Overland Trunks	52 0 to 68 0
Solid Leather Bags	4 12 to 5 12
Cash and Courier Bags	6 12 to 9 0
Overland Chairs (Lance Birch)	9 8 to 13 8
Travelling Pillows	1 12 to 2 0
Sheets—Wool Twilled (wash-d) ..... per pair	9 8 to 13 8
Pillow Cases ..... ,,	1 8
Rugs, Best Witney ..... each	12 8 to 17 8
Scarlet Blankets ..... ,,	11 0
Rug Straps ..... ,,	2 0

ASQUITH & COMPANY,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 18th November, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. "GEELONG" (1,564 tons, and 250 H.P.), Captain G. J. Babot, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M. in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 2 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 19th November, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. TRAVANCORE (1,900 tons and 400 H.P.), Captain C. H. Eastley, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Saturday, the 16th November.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 16th inst., at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's S.S. BANGALORE, 2,063 Tons, and 500 H.P., Captain G. C. Burne, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle. For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

3, Rampart Row, 12th November 1872.

STEAM TO MALABAR COAST.

THE well-known S.S. TAPTEE, C. P. DeCosta, Commander, will leave on THURSDAY, the 14th Nov., at 5 P.M., from the Apollo Bunder, for undermentioned Ports :—

HURNEE, MALWAN, UNJUNWELL, VINGORLA, RUTNAGHERRY, GOA, PANJIM and CHUPRA.

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned, No. 14, Meadow Street.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

TO OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS.

GENTLEMEN PROCEEDING UP-COUNTRY WILL MEET WITH ALL THEIR REQUIREMENTS AT

BADHAM & COMPANY.

23, RAMPART ROW.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. AFRICA, arrived from London, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents S.S. Africa.

Bombay, 11th November 1872.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per ship ALNWICK CASTLE, from London, are requested to despatch BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS as they come to hand, otherwise the same will be landed by me at the risk and expense of the concerned without further intimation.

I shall not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck

I have authorized Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co. to act as Agents for the Captain and Owners of the ship.

All Orders are to be sent to them for their inspection and countersignature, accompanied by Bills of Lading in the usual manner.

E. YEALLAND,
Master of the Ship Alnwick Castle.

Bombay, 11th November 1872.

SALES BY AUCTION.

HEERALALL AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT GIRGAUM NEAR GAUMDEVEE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. are instructed to sell the undermentioned Property on the premises by Public Auction in pursuance of the provision contained in the conditions of Sale of the property sold by Public Auction on the 7th day of August 1872 by order of Ragoba Dwarkajee, and on account and at the risk of the First purchaser, Juggonath Cheemajee.

All that piece or parcel of land or Pension and Tax Government ground, together with the Messuage, tenement or dwelling house, erected, built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Girgaum, near Gaumdevee, without the Fort walls of Bombay, in Bhoolsheswar sub-district, registered in the books of the Collector of Pension and Tax and revenue under No. 698, assessed by the Collector of assessment under No. 7 and bounded as follows :—On or towards the east by the public road, on or towards the west by the part of Manekjee Muncherjee, on or towards the north by the temple of Sumbhoo Mahadew, and on or towards the south by the house of late Putlajee Vithujee.

HEERALALL & Co.

Bombay, 14th November 1872.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY, No. 28, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DHOBIE ALAO.

On MONDAY, the 25th November 1872, at 4 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will submit to sale by public auction, on the premises, by order of the Official Assignee, with the consent of the mortgagees, Sir Charles Forbes and Company, the Estate and effects of Bhaskur Ramchundra Ineveni, the whole of their right, title and interest in the undermentioned valuable landed property, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Frenjee Cowasjee Tank Street without the Fort of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement about 316 square yards, be the same little more or less, and assessed by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 215 and 571, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 5, bounded as follows, that is to say, partly by the passage and partly by the court of Mahomed Ebrahim Kulwatur ; towards the west by the court of the said Mahomed Ebrahim Kulwatur and partly by the ground of Merwanjee Manockjee, towards the north by the part of the said Mahomed Ebrahim Kulwatur and Co., or towards the south partly by the ground of Mahomed Ebrahim Kulwatur and partly by the ground of Merwanjee Manockjee.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 14th November 1872.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DEUTSCHE NATIONAL BANK, BREMEN.

CAPITAL—15,000,000 Ths. (£2,250,000 STERLING.)

LONDON BANKERS.

ANGLO-AUSTRIAN BANK : J. HENRY SCHROEDER & Co.

The Bank draws Bills of Exchange on their Head Office in Bremen and on their London Branch, and purchases approved Bills on the Continent and Great Britain at the best current rates of the day.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents in Bombay.

NOTICE.—COMMANDERS of VESSELS wishing to send their BOATS to be in attendance to WELCOME His EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY on LANDING, are requested to have them in readiness off the Dockhead at 3 P.M. THIS DAY.

W. L. SEARLE,
Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port.

Master Attendant's Office, Bombay, 14th November 1872.

KHANDEISH AND NASSICK RELIEF FUND.—SUBSCRIPTION to the above FUND will be received at the NEW BANK of BOMBAY (Limited).

V. N. MANDLIK, } Joint Se-
ARDASEER FRAMJEE MOOS, } cretaries.

Bombay, 13th November 1872.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

FOUR PER CENT. PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCK GUARANTEED BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL.

The ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION will receive OFFERS for the PURCHASE, at par, of a small amount of this STOCK, in sums of £10, or any multiple the eof. It is irredeemable, bearing Interest at 4 per cent. per annum, guaranteed by the Secretary of State in Council for India, payable in London (in Sterling) half-yearly on 1st January and 1st July, Warrants being posted direct to the holders.

To Permanent Investors, this offers now an exceptional opportunity, the price being considerably below the par of 100 per cent. Indian Government Paper, and carrying, besides Principal, the Current Interest (2 per cent.), payable in London on 31st prox.

The Oriental Bank Corporation will, on payment here, issue Provisional Receipts, pending arrival from London of the Stock Certificates in the name of the purchasers.

Bombay, 9th November 1872.

FOR SALE,
FIVE MAGNIFICENT AND VALUABLE RACE CUPS,
NOW ON VIEW AT MESSRS. HAMILTON & CO.'S ESTABLISHMENT, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

FOR SALE, a handsome double-seated ENGLISH-BUILT MINIATURE BROUGHAM, with Circular Glass-front, and in good order. Suitable for SINGLE HORSE or PAIR. Apply at the Omnibus Company, Khotwady.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS AND RAPTUROUS APPLAUSE.

THURSDAY EVENING, 14TH NOVEMBER.

FIRST GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

ROYAL TYCOON TROUPE, JAPANESE.

TOP SPINNING TO-NIGHT.
NEW ACTS JUGGLING TO-NIGHT.
THE WIZARD (first time) TO-NIGHT.
DANCING TUBS TO-NIGHT.
&c. &c. &c.

Forming for this Evening a Drawing-room Entertainment never before witnessed in India.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats .....Rs. 4 | Gallery .....Rs. 2
Stalls..... ,, 3 | Pit ..... ,, 1

TICKETS can be obtained and Seats secured by applying to Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co.

Doors open at eight o'clock ; Representation commencing precisely at nine o'clock.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE, SITUATED ON THE VERGE OF THE ESPLANADE.

MR. ROBERT HELLER

Has the honour to submit the following Programme of

WONDERS AND MIRACLES,

MUSICAL, MAGICAL, AND MIRTHFUL,

To be performed at the above Institute

FRIDAY EVENING, 15TH NOVEMBER.

Part 1.—WONDERS : 1, A tale of a Canary ; 2, A Mechanical Arithmetical Problem, the solution only to be found in a Windmill ; 3, Cabalistic Cookery ; 4, Wonders of the Telescope ; 5, Aërial Riches.

Part 2.—MUSIC : Mr. Heller will perform on his FAMOUS GRAND PIANOFORTE—1, Grande Fantasie Somnambula ; 2, Bagatelle, Last Rose of Summer.

Part 3.—SUPERNATURAL VISION : exemplified by MISS HAYDEE HELLER.

Part 4.—SENSATIONAL : A native Production (new.)

Doors open at 8 P.M. Commence at 9 P.M.

Reserved Seats (Chairs.)	Rs. 4
Second Seats (unreserved)	,, 3
Gallery	,, 2

Reserved Seats may be secured of Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

LONDON STAR CONCERT COMPANY.

SIX GRAND PERFORMANCES.

COMMENCING

THIS EVENING, THURSDAY, 14TH NOVEMBER.
FRIDAY, 15TH, MONDAY, 18TH, TUESDAY, 19TH,
AND THE FOLLOWING
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY.

The Public of Bombay must bear in mind that the Performances of these Artistes are entirely new, never having been given before in India. See Programmes and judge for yourself.

COME AND WITNESS THE
GREAT MARBLE STATUE DANCE
BY
HUDSON AND COLLINS,
THE CHAMPIONS OF THE WORLD.

COME AND SEE
HUDSON AND COLLINS
IN DOUBLE SONGS AND DANCES,
Received everywhere with screams of Laughter and unbounded Applause.

COME AND SEE THOSE GRACEFUL
TRIO SISTERS FORD,
MARIAN, ADA, AND FLORA,
The admiration of all who have witnessed the performances of these Young Ladies.

COME AND SEE
Mr. SHAW CROSS,
THE POWERFUL BARITONE AND COMEDIAN,
As the blighted Gardener, with a mixture of Shakespear
Don't mistake him for Lord Northbrook when you see him as General Links.

COME AND HEAR LONDON'S STAR SERIO-COMIC
MISS LOUISE ROWLAND
IN SONGS OF ENGLAND, IRELAND, AND SCOTLAND ;
Mr. SHAW CROSS and MISS L. ROWLAND
IN NEW COMIC DUETS.

Mr. JOHNSON BOYES begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay that the VICTORIA THEATRE is the BEST VENTILATED THEATRE in BOMBAY, and the only one possessing Punkahs, which will be kept going during the Performance.

USHERS IN ATTENDANCE.

MANAGER.....Mr. JOHNSON BOYES.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

DRESS CIRCLE	Rs. 4
FAMILY TICKET (to admit three)	,, 10
STALLS	,, 3
GALLERY	,, 2
PIT	,, 1

Doors open at Eight. Performance to commence at 9 o'clock. Tickets may be had and seats secured at Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co., where a Plan of the Dress Circle may be seen.

THE VICEROY'S ARRIVAL.
BOMBAY CLUB.

THE COMMITTEE will be happy to see any LADIES who may be INVITED by Members to VIEW from the Club windows THE VICEROY'S ARRIVAL PROCESSION.

It is advisable that Ladies shall arrive at the Club not later than half-past four o'clock.

W. P. WALSHE,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay Club, 14th November 1872.

LANDING OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN are requested to ENTER the Dockyard by the Main Gate, opposite the High Court, and ALIGHT at the COVERED WAY. Empty Carriages to drive out of the Apollo Gate and wait outside until ordered after the State Procession leaves.

Officers in undress and Official's invited by His Excellency the Governor and their Ladies have the Entrée without Tickets.

Visitors are requested to be not later than 4 P.M.

G. T. ROBINSON,
Superintendent.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 14th November 1872.

NEW PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE Beauties and Favourites of the Stage, &c., EXQUISITELY COLOURED.

Cartes de Visite, Rs. 1-4 ; Cabinet Size, Rs. 2-8.

THE NEW CRYSTAL.

CARTE DE VISITE PAPER WE[illegible] a most pleasing and useful Ornament, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

A variety of elegant Frames for the Table in Ormolu, Ivory, &c.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

ESTABLISHED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF GOVERNMENT, A.D. 1803.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY, CALCUTTA AND SIMLA,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS
In Ordinary
TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA,

DIAMOND AND PEARL MERCHANTS,

HAVE the honour to inform the VISITORS and RESIDENTS of Bombay, that they will OPEN their temporary place of business at the corner of ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE (next door to the BANK of BENGAL) THIS DAY, THURSDAY, November 14th.

The undermentioned form part of their present valuable stock :—

COSTLY JEWELS.

A strikingly handsome BRILLIANT DIAMOND NECKLACE of PURE WATER.....Rs 56,000
A magnificent STATE SWORD, set with EMERALDS, DIAMONDS, and RUBIES of incredible size..... ,, 60,000
TWO BRILLIANT DIAMOND NECKLACES..... ,, 32,000
A DIAMOND and EMERALD NECKLACE..... ,, 30,000
A pair of MOST MAGNIFICENT DIAMOND EARRINGS ,, 30,000
And several others of same value.

JEWELLERY.

BRACELETS, BROOCHES, EARRINGS, LOCKETS, and PENDANTS, STUDS and SLEEVE LINKS, in Plain Gold, or set with DIAMONDS, RUBIES, or EMERALDS.

GUARD AND ALBERT CHAINS.

WATCHES.

REPEATERS, CHRONOMETERS, STOP and RACE WATCHES ; RAILWAY, EXHIBITION, CRICKET, CALENDAR, "DAY OF THE MONTH," all in 18 CARAT CASES, plain engine turned or set with Diamonds.

RACE PLATE.

Which now includes very choice specimens just to hand of London manufacture, designs for which have been prepared especially for H. & Co. by eminent Artists of the day.

HAMILTON & Co.,
In Ordinary.
Elphinstone Circle.

J. NEUBERG,

GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT,

BOMBAY.

JUST LANDED, BY VARIOUS STEAMERS,

A FRESH STOCK OF

CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

MANILLA CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

		Rs. As.
CIGARS,	No. 1 .....Per 1,000	90 0
Do.	,, 2 ..... ,, ,,	60 0
CHEROOTS,	,, 2 Cavite ..... ,, ,,	70 0
CIGARS,	,, 2 do. ..... ,, ,,	70 0

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

Mr. NEUBERG, having secured the co-operation of Agents in the Tobacco Districts of established experience in this particular branch, has much pleasure in offering the following Musters, which for quality, price, &c., he submits as unequalled :—

			Rs. As.
DAWSON'S MUSTER,	No. 1	per 1,000	15 0
Do. do.	PRIME	,,	18 0
Do. do.	*selected*	,,	24 0
THOMPSON'S do.	PRIME	,,	18 0
Do. do.	*selected*	,,	24 0
Do. do.	No. 1	,,	15 0
HAVANNA SHAPE,		,,	16 0
NOBLE'S do.	PRIME	,,	16 0
BREAKFAST do.	do.	,,	12 0
MADURA, No. 1, a new Muster, *specially prepared for J. NEUBERG only*...			24 0
Do. No. 2	do. do. ..		18 0
BLUCHER, No. 1	do. do. ..		16 0
Do. No. 2	do. do. ..		14 0

DINDIGUL CHEROOTS,

Of selected Tobacco, specially prepared for J. Neube

	Rs. As.
No. 1 .....Per 1,000	25 0
No. 2 ..... ,, ,,	20 0
No. 3 ..... ,, ,,	15 0
MANILLA SHAPE ..... ,, ,,	18 0

PONDICHERRY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

		Rs. As.
"INDIANA" CIGARS,	per Box of 250	6 0
Do. do.	per 1,000	22 0
"LONG" CHEROOTS,	per Box of 250	5 0
Do. do.	per 1,000	18 0

COCONADA CHEROOTS.

	Rs. As.
BABINGTON LUNKAS .....Per 1,000	15 0
BURMAH ..... ,, ,,	13 0
SEDANS ..... ,, ,,	18 0
HAVANNA SHAPE..... ,, ,,	20 0
LEISURE HOURS ..... ,, ,,	18 0
HALF HOURS ..... ,, ,,	16 0
OFFICE ..... ,, ,,	12 0

LATEST NOVELTY IN INDIAN CIGARS.

	Per Box	Per 1,000 Rs. As.
HABANOS, in Boxes of 250....	Rs. 5 0	18 0
BIJOUX do.	do.	5 0	18 0
REGALIAS do.	do.	4 8	16 0
CORTADOS do.	do.	4 8	16 0
NONPAREIL do.	500.....	6 0	11 0

TOBACCOS.

THOMAS BEAR'S TOBACCO.

	Rs. As.
BIRD'S EYE .....in ½ lb. Tins, per Tin	0 12
CUT CAVENDISH ..... ,, ,, ,, ,,	0 12
SMOKING MIXTURE.... ,, ,, ,, ,,	0 12
LATAKIA ..... ,, ,, ,, ,,	0 12
IMPERIAL MIXTURE .. ,, ,, ,, ,,	0 12

AMERICAN TOBACCO.

	Rs. As.
SPONGE CAKE NATURAL LEAF....per lb.	3 8
GOLD LEAF HONEY DEW CAVENDISH ..... ,, ,,	2 8
Ditto ditto, AROMATIC FIVER... ,, ,,	2 0
CAVENDISH ..... ,, ,,	1 8
HONEY DEW ..... ,, ,,	1 8

BEYNON STOCKEN & SON'S VIRGINIA SHAG.....Per ½ lb. Tin, Rs. 3-0.

SAMPLES OF CHEROOTS FORWARDED POST-FREE ON APPLICATION.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED TO THE TRADE AND PURCHASERS OF LARGE QUANTITIES.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.,

HAS the pleasure to inform the LADIES of Bombay, &c., that she has just RETURNED from POONA, and is now prepared to execute all orders for the approaching Season, with her usual TASTE, CARE, and EXPEDITION.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of NEW and FASHIONABLE GOODS RECEIVED "OVERLAND," consisting of "BALL and DINNER DRESSES," "RICH SILK and SATIN DRESSES," "BONNETS," "HATS," "POLONAISES," "COSTUMES," "FLOWERS," "RIBBONS," "FRENCH MUSLINS," "FRENCH CAMBRICS," "CRETONNES," "GRENADINES," &c., "LACE HANDKERCHIEFS," "SILK STOCKINGS," "FANS," "CRINOLINES," "HEAD DRESSES," WHITE, BLACK and COLOURED KID GLOVES of SUPERIOR QUALITY for LADIES and GENTLEMEN, also "DRESS NECK TIES."

ALL SUPPLIES RECEIVED "OVERLAND."

Orders from Outstations to be accompanied by a REMITTANCE, or REFERENCE FOR PAYMENT IN BOMBAY.

MRS. JACOB HUNT,

MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER,

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,

HAS MUCH PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING

TO THE LADIES OF THE PRESIDENCY

THAT AN ENTIRELY

NEW AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF MOST FASHIONABLE MILLINERY,

IS NOW OPENED FOR THE SEASON IN BOTH HER ESTABLISHMENTS.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is paid to the selection of Mrs. JACOB HUNT'S MILLINERY at the leading Continental and London Houses, and Supplies being received by each successive Mail, she can thus ensure their being FRESH and of the LATEST FASHION.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH MUCH CARE AND TASTE.

FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT ON MONTHLY SETTLEMENTS, AND TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH PAYMENT.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition returns Insurance Duty on Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

CITATION

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF TANNA.

In the matter of the Indian Succession Act X. of 1865, and the Effects of AARON SIMON, deceased.

WHEREAS it is represented that one AARON SIMON died at Egutpoora, within the local jurisdiction of the District Court of Tanna, on or about the 24th day of September 1872, and whereas one HANAH SIMON an inhabitant of Egutpoora, has presented a petition to the Judge of the District Court of Tanna for Letters of Administration to the Estate of the said Aaron Simon, deceased. This is to give NOTICE to all persons who may claim to have any interest in the Estate of the said deceased, and who may dispute the right of the said Hannah Simon to the grant of the Letters of Administration, to appear in the District Court of Tannah on or before the 26th day of NOVEMBER 1872, there to enter Caveat against the grant of the said Letters of Administration ; and it is hereby declared that if Caveat be not entered on or before the said day, the Court will forthwith proceed to date abovementioned, the said Judge upon such right, and to grant her, receive proof of the said Hannah Simon's right, and to grant her, the said Letters of Administration, as prayed. Given under my hand this 11th day of November 1872.

WILLIAM MANT COGHLAN, Judge.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, at the GODOWNS of the UNDERSIGNED.
(AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES).

REAL DRY VEUVE CLICQUOT CHAMPAGNE, (Guaranteed genuine, being of first-rate quality)	Rs. 40 per case of 1 Dozen Quarts ; Rs. 42 per case of 2 Dozen Pints.	
Laubenheimer	...Rs. 16 per doz. qts.	
Hochheimer	... ,, 24 ,, ,,	
Hochheimer Victoria Berg ...	... ,, 36 ,, ,,	
CLARETS :—		
St. Estephe Medoc	... ,, 8-8 ,, ,,	
Chateau de Frands	... ,, 12 ,, ,,	
Vrai Canon	... ,, 16 ,, ,,	
VERMOUTH :—		
At Rs. 10, 12, and

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET quiet. Rates unchanged.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value Rs.	Paid up. Rs.	Last dividend p. a.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
1,40,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	85
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,410
15,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	715
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	232½
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,210
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	260
40,000	281½	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	175 nl.
37,000	250	125	3 p.ct.	National Bank of India	101
16,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	218-20	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	235
.....	£20	109-10	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	43-10??	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	196-5	do.	Do. New Shares	225

LAND COMPANIES.

6,000	1,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co.	1,430
8,000	100	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	124
750	2,000	2,000	31p.a.	Mazagon Land	870
6,000	1,000	all	15p.a.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	435

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p.a.	Albert Mills Co.	1,700
600	1,250	all	50p.a	Alexandra Spinning	1,135
500	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,560
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	870
600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	225
2,500	2,000	all	...	Dharumsey Spinning	1,270
750	2,000	all	200p.a	Great Eastern	1,925
2,500	1,000	all	140p.a	Manockji Petit's	1,050
900	1,000	all	40 p.a	Morarjee Spinning	930
800	2,500	all	100p.a	Oriental	2,690
400	2,500	2,400	216p.a	Royal	2,050
500	1,000	800	...	Soonderdas Spinning	875

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225 p.a	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,220
200	2,000	1,100	150do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	1,430
100	5 0	all	10 p.ct.	Albert king Co	550
250	3,000	250	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	290
150	12,000	11,000	100 ps.	Apollo Press Co.	7,600
200	2,000	all	200 ps.	Bombay Press Co.	2,025
200	500	all	50 p.a	Do New	475
350	1,000	1,000	100 ps	Broach Cotton Co	1,130
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	6,400
500	1,850	all	40	Colaba Press Co.	3,100
350	9,500	all	200	East India Press Co.	8,250
150	8,500	all	500	Fort Press Co.	980
200	2,000	1,800	75 p.c	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	725
300	1,000	all	200 p.c	French Press Co	2,325
200	6,000	6,000	225 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	990
250	5,000	1,467	75 ps	Imperial Press Co	615
200	400	350	42½ p.c	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	1,210
120	2,500	all	250 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2,200
200	1, 00	250	...	Sassoon's Press Co.	210
40	85	750	100 ps	Scinde Press Co.	535
100	1,000	750	...	Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,150
150	2,000	all	Nill	Tinnevelly Press Co.	875
225	2,000	1,000	250	Victoria Press, Madras	1,150
150	850	all	8 p.ct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	105p.a	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,160xd.
50,000	50	all	4½p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	55
3,000	500	300	15 ps	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	155xd.
1,000	50	all	1½ ps	Mechanics Bl'dg's Co.	32
2,000	500	all	40 ps	Treacher & Co	395
8,000	250	all	6 ps.	Vicgas Patent Slip Co	60

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay
.....	95	19½	Do.	China
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank
.....	...	...		East India Bank
.....	200	12	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10 7.8d.
London Bank	6 months' sight	1s. 11⅛d.
Do. do.	4 Do. do.	1s. 11⅜d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 7/8d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11 7/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11 13-16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100½
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	220

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8 to 10-9
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolus	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-France Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	1/7
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-4
Australian Gold 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-4
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 "

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	110½ to 110¾
Four½ half per cent.	103½ to 103¾
Four per cent	101½ to 101¾
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	1/7
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
5 years' Debenture Loans	109½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent. (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871.89	
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	89
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond. 120	

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The market continues quiet without any change in prices There has been in the bazaar a very good demand for 44 inch 7lbs. Shirtings, and 44 inch 2½ lbs. Mulls, but their values remain unaltered. The following are our closing quotations:

Grey Shirtings	40	inch	39	yds.	6	lbs.	Rs.	4	3	0	to Rs. 4 4 0
"	"	"	40	"	39	"	7	"	"	4	11 6 to " 4 12 0
"	"	"	40	"	39	"	8½	"	"	5	8 0 to " 5 9 0
"	"	"	45	"	39	"	7	"	"	5	0 0 "
„Mulls (G.E.)	45	"	20	"	2½	"	"	2	8	0	to " 2 8 6
„Mad'polams	32	"	24	"	3	"	"	2	3	0	to " 2 3 6
„ Jaconets	45	"	20	"	2½	"	"	2	6	0	to " 2 6 6

The following sales are reported to have been effected by European firms yesterday:—

1,250	Pieces	Grey	Shirtings	40	in.	39	yds.	7	lbs.	Rs. 4 12 0
1,000	"	"	"	40	"	39	"	8½	"	" 5 9 0
2,000	"	"	" (fine)	40	"	39	"	6	"	" 4 4 6
750	„T Cloths (B.E.)			22	"	24	"	3½	"	" 2 3 0
750	"	"	(,,)	22	"	24	"	4	"	" 0 7 6
1,500	„ Rs. A. Cloth			20	"	24	"			" 1 5 6
600	Pairs	Grey	Mad.	32	"	24	"	2½		" 2 0 6
600	"	"	"	32	"	24	"	3		" 2 2 9

COTTON.

The market closed very dull, with prices tending downwards Below are our closing figures:—

Old Dholleras and Bhownuggur	Rs. 202 to Rs. 209
" Comptas	" 207 " 212
" Dharwar Sawginned	" 222 " 224
" Oomrawuttee	" 214 " 215
New Oomrawuttee	" 218 " 227
" Akote	" 226 " 227
" Hingunghaut	" 225 " 226
Dholleras	" 217 " 218

The p rchases that are reported to have taken place yesterday are as follows:—

25 candies Old	Bhownuggur at Rs. 211	per candy
50 "	" " 210½	"
25 "	„ Cutch & Jodia " 207	"

YARNS.

12,500 lbs. Water	No. 16 to 24	2 as. per lb.
4,500 " "	" 30	11½ " "
1,500 " "	" 40	14 " "

METALS.

500 cwts Yellow Metal Braziers at Rs. 44½ per cwt.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 9th November 1872.

	Open 389½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching		61,574	0	0
Merchandize		48,341	0	0
Earth Trans		0	0	0
Electric Telegraph		682	0	0
Total Rs.		110,397	0	0
Corresponding week in October 1871.	Open 316½ Miles.			
Coaching		38,539	0	0
Merchandize		46,388	0	0
Electric Telegraph		370	0	0
Total Rs.		85,297	0	0
Decrease		25,100	0	0

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—13TH NOVEMBER.

London	Cotton, Cases, Seeds	No ship.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton 42 10s. p. t. nominal. Wooden Ships " £2 10s. p. t. nominal. Myrabolns & Coir bdls £1 15s. nominal. Seeds £1 15s. nominal.	
Havre	Cotton, Coffee	No ship.
Overland Steamers—		
Venice	£2 15s.	4th Jan. 4th Feb. 4th ship.
Trieste	£3.	
Liverpool	£3 2s. 6d. to £3 5s.	
Havre	£3 2s. 6d. to £3 5s.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal	£2 10s. to £2 17s. 6d.	
China	Steamer Cotton Rs. 5 per bale. Opium Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. Sailing Ships Rs. 45 per bale nominal.	
Calcutta	Salt Rs. 5 0 0 per ton.	
Calcutta to Bombay	Rs. 18 and Calcutta Port charges.	
Mauritius	Nothing doing.	

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
13	Michael Chevalier	Totard	Mauritius, Oct. 2.
	Ezat	Reid	Clyde, June 9.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Koisa (s)	Profumo	Aden and Judda.
	Genl. Havelock (s).	Teasdale	M. Coast.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Nicobar, Loference, to Cochin.
Ship Ganges, Davies, to Calcutta.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Bangalore, to Sydney, &c,
Steamer Pearl, to Cutch.
Ship Chalmers, to Rangoon.
Ship Isabella, to Calcutta.
Steamer Lord Clyde, to Calcutta.
Steamer Australia, to Aden and Suez.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE.

Nov. 9 Gosforth ..... London.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 13.

Duck, Veterinary Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Kirkee.
Wingate, Lieutenant, Bengal, 2-19th Regiment, on sick leave, from Allahabad.
Dawker, Lieutenant-Colonel, Madras 3rd Cavalry H. C., on leave, from Hingoolie.
Bradshaw, Captain, Madras 20th Regiment M. N. I., on leave, from Nagpore.
Hutcheson, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, from Asseerghur.
Chambers, Captain, Madras Royal Artillery, on leave, from Kamptee.
Pritchard, Captain, Madras Royal Artillery, on leave, from Kamptee.
Lucas, Colonel, Deputy Commisary General, on leave, from Poona.
Berthon, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff, on leave, from Poona.
Carnegy, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff, on leave, from Poona.
Hall, Major, Staff, on leave from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 13.

Baird, Lieut., Royal Engineers, on duty, to Kattywar.
Alexander, Sub-Lieut., Bengal Infantry, to join, to Sealkote.
Ferris, Staff Assistant Surgeon Bengal Staff, India, to join, to ——
Grierson, Captain, P. W. D., on duty, to Sattara.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Nov. 9.)

The Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Ordnance Commisariat Department.

Lt.-Col. R. G. F. Henegan, of the Royal Arty., Supt. of the Gun-Carriage Manufactory at Madras, to be Agent for Gun-Carriages, Futtehgurh, vice Col. (Maj.-Gen.) C. V. Bowie, retired.

With references to G. G. O. No. 512 of the 7th June 1871, the special commission assembled to take into consideration certain points connected with the present state and constitution of the several Lawrence Asylums in India, is dissolved.

The services of A. J. Lawrence, Esq., C. S., are placed at the disposal of the Home Dept. with effect from the 30th Nov. 1872.

The grant of furlough to Europe on medical certificate by the Govt. of Fort St. George to the undermentioned officer is confirmed:—

Dated 16th August 1872.—Asst. Surg. George King M.B., of the Medl. Dept., Supt. of the Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta,—for one year, under the Regulations of 1868, from the 19th August 1872, the date of his departure from Madras on board the Khedive.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Maj. Charles Ferguson Sharpe, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Dist. Supt. of Police, Oude,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Maj. Boyle Torrino Stafford, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 22nd (Punjab) Regiment, Native Infantry,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Hon. the President in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Engineer and Upper Sub. Ests. of the P. W. D., with effect from 1st Sept. 1872:—

ENGINEER ESTABLISHMENT.

From 2nd to 1st Grade Executive Engineer.

Capt. C. N. Judge, R.E., Mily. Works Branch.

From 1st to 2nd Grade Executive Engineer.

Mr. C. I. Davies, since transferred to Bengal, Irrigation Branch.
C pt. G. H. Hole, R.E., Mysore.
Mr. H. C. Graham, Indus Valley State Railway.
Mr. W. Scott. Indus Valley State Railway.
Mr. C. Blair, Agra District, Rajpootana State Railway.
Mr. P. K. Hyndman, Agra District, Rajpootana State Railway.
Capt. W. G. Cumming, R.E., Hyderabad.
Capt. C. Bowen, R.E., Mysore.
Lieut. F. Firebrace, R.E., Neemuch State Railway.
Mr. H. M. Mathews, British Burmah.

From 4th to 3rd Grade Executive Engineer.

Mr. H. Rigg, Mysore.
Capt. G. T. Maitland, R.E., Mily. Works Branch.
Capt. G. R. Gibbs, Central India.
Mr. H. Tyndall, His Highness the Nizam's (State) Railway.
Capt. E. J. Downing, Neemuch (State) Railway.
Capt. R. J. Bond, R.E., Western Rajpootana Railway Survey.
Mr. J. M. Span, Agra District, Rajpootana (State) Railway.
Mr. J. F. Pope, Hyderabad.
Lieut. L. F. Boileau, R.E., Rajpootana.
Mr. V. Rigby, His Highness the Nizam's (State) Railway.
Mr. H. Johnson, Punjab Northern (State) Railway.
Lieut. W. L. S. Bisset, R.E., Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta.
Mr. J. Ramsay, Holkar (State) Railway.
Capt. H. B. Wither, Indus Valley (State) Railway.

From 1st Grade Assistant Engineer to 4th Grade Executive Engineer.

Mr. H. Irwin, Central Provinces.
Ketternath Chatterjee, Central India.
Mr. W. B. Taylor, Central Provinces.
Mr. S. A. Reade, Hyderabad.
Mr. C. H. Crondace, Agra District, Rajpootana (State) Railway
Rahimoo Pursand, Meadowjahl, Military Works Branch.
Mr. B. W. Blood, Agra District, Rajpootana (State) Railway.
Capt. J. B. Sparks Indus Valley (State) Railway.
Mr. W. C. Hennessey, Delhi District, Rajpootana (State) Railway.
Mr. C. Swappe, Holkar (State) Railway.
Mr. J. Craig, Hydrabad.
Mr. H. Dangerfield, Hydrabad.
Lieut. G. T. Plunkett, R.E., Mil. Works Branch.
Lieut. J. A. Little, His Highness the Nizam's (State) Railway.
Mr. J. H. DeHiniy, Agra District, Rajpootana (State) Railway.
Mr. T. W. Miles, Rajpootana.

From 2nd to 1st Grade Assistant Engineer.

Mr. W. C. Owen, Rajpootana.
Mr. J. E. P. Hilton, Mily. Works Branch.
Mr. G. R. Bird, Oudh.
Mr. W. Eckstein. Military Works Branch.
Mr. R. Wallnutt, Burmah.
Lieut. S. J. Dunlop, Central Provinces.
Capt. W. M. Storey, Mayo College Division, Rajpootana.
Mr. E. J. Moore, Delhi District, Rajpootana (State) Railway.
Mr. H. Groves, Mysore.
Mr. G. H. Bayly, Mysore.
Mr. J. T. Brown, British Burmah.
Mr. J. J. Jones, British Burmah.
Mr. W. Harvey, Punjab Northern (State) Railway.
Mr. W. H. King. Military Works Branch.
Mr. E. J. Keelan, Oudh.
Mr. J. M. Campion, Punjab Northern (State) Railway.
Lieut. C. C. C. Barlow, R.E., His Highness the Nizam's (State) Railway.
Lieut. W. H. James, R.E., His Highness the Nizam's (State) Railway.
Lieut. R. Gardiner, R.E., Agra District, Rajpootana (State) Railway.
Mr. J. F. Birkinshaw, His Highness the Nizam's (State) Railway.
Mr. T. W. Bartlett, Azra District, Rajpootana (State) Railway.
Lieut. W. H. Johnstone, R. E., Holkar (State) Railway.
Mr. W. Wiseman, Indus Valley (State) Railway.
Mr. W. A. Bell, Holkar (State) Railway.
Lieut. H. S. F. Haynes, R.E., Indus Valley (State) Railway.
Mr. W. G. Gilchrist, Holkar (State) Railway.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After-packet.
United Kingdom	Nov. 18	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	" 22	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	" 15	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
China	" 19	3 P.M.	No after packet.
Australia	" 14	3 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	" 25	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Monday at 7 P.M.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

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"	" 25	"	" 9
"	Dec. 3	"	" 16
"		"	" 23
"		"	" 31

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GRANDE FETE MUSICALE,

IN

THE TOWN HALL,

ON MONDAY EVENING, 18TH NOVEMBER, AT 9-30 P.M.,

IN HONOUR OF THE VISIT TO BOMBAY OF HIS EXCELLENCY

LORD NORTHBROOK,

VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA,

AND

UNDER THE SPECIAL PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR.

SIGNOR MARRAS

HAS THE HONOUR TO ANNOUNCE HIS LAST

CONCERT IN INDIA

[BEFORE HIS DEPARTURE FOR ENGLAND.]

The PROGRAMME will contain many New Pieces:—Sir M. Costa's Grand Quartette, "HONOUR and GLORY"; Selection from Verdi's new Opera, 'AIDA'; Gounod's new Melody, 'THE MAID OF ATHENS' and 'GALLIA'; Bellini's Coro, 'SONNAMBULA'; Hand-l's celebrated Air, 'ANGEL EVER BRIGHT AND FAIR'; Donizetti's 'SPIRITO GENTIL'; Verdi's 'MISERERE'; Rossini's 'GIORNO D'ORROR'; Schubert's 'ADIEU!'; Pinsuti's new Quartetto, 'I CANTATORIE'; Mozart's 'DON GIOVANNI'; and by desire Marras' new Song, 'EDENLAND!'; Mendelssohn's 'GRAND FANTASIE'; &c., &c., &c.

An early application for SOFA STALLS and RESERVE SEATS is particularly requested in order to prevent disappointment, and the Numbers will be given according to the order of application. The Plan of the Room may be seen, and TICKETS to be had of Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co. in the Fort, and of SIGNOR MARRAS, 73, Malabar Hill.

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NOTIFICATION.

IT is hereby notified, that all GENTLEMEN of HER MAJESTY'S SERVICES and HOLDERS of TICKETS OF ADMISSION to desire to WITNESS the LANDING of HIS EXCELLENCY the VICEROY and GOVERNOR-GENERAL of INDIA at the Yacht Jetty must enter by the Main Gate in Apollo Street, opposite the High Court. No Carriages but those taking part in the Procession will be admitted into the Dockyard after 4 P.M.

FRANK H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 13th November 1872.

NOTICE.—The ROAD leading from the Dockyard, via Rampart Row, Esplanade Main Road, Kalbadevie and Bhendy Bazaar Roads up to the Gate of Government House, Parell, WILL BE CLOSED against ordinary wheeled traffic from 4-30 P.M. on THURSDAY, the 14th instant till such time as the Procession of HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY and GOVERNOR-GENERAL has passed and entered Government House.

FRANK H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 13th November 1872.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the VICTORIA and ALBERT MUSEUM will be CLOSED to the PUBLIC for a SHORT TIME.

G. W. TERRY,
Acting Secretary and Curator, Victoria and Albert Museum.

Bombay, 14th November 1872.

ST. ANDREW'S DINNER, 1872.

CHAIRMAN—MACKINTOSH RALFOUR, Esq.
CROUPIER—HAMILTON MAXWELL, Esq.

STEWARDS.

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Intending SUBSCRIBERS to the above DINNER, to be HELD in the TOWN HALL, on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, will be good enough to SEND in their NAMES to the HONORARY SECRETARIES on or before the 23rd instant, when the List of Subscribers will be finally closed. Tickets—Rs. 20 each.

C. S. CRAIG, } Joint Se-
ALEX. LEITH, } cretaries.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

BRANSON—At 7, Wood Street, Calcutta, the wife of J. H. Arthur Branson, of a son.

GRAVES—November 2nd, at Katak, the wife of F. Graves, Esq., Assistant Superintendent, Bengal Police, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

HAYNES—KAVANAGH—November 9th, in Trinity Church, Allahabad, by the Rev. G. T. Dennis, Frederick Hutchinson Haynes, H. M.'s 21st Hussars, son of Robert Haynes, Esq., of Thimbleby Lodge, North Alberton, Yorkshire, to Kathleen, daughter of T. Henry Kavanagh, V.C., Deputy Commissioner of Partabgurh, Oudh.

DEATH.

HANNAH—November 9th, at Calcutta, David Broadfoot Hannah, Assistant to Mackenzie, Lyall and Co., aged 25 years.

MACKEY—November 7th, at Jhansie, Emily, daughter of Quarter-Master F. Mackey, 108th L. I.

ROSE—November 6th, at Meerut, Captain Francis Rose, D. P. W., aged 60 years 10 months and 25 days.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1872.

IT is perfectly obvious to all persons concerned that the position of Englishmen in India to-day is very different from, and very inferior to, what it was twenty years ago. The cavalry officer sums up his opinion on that question in the pithy observation that "this country is going "to the devil," and, though that may be an extreme way of regarding the subject, it is undoubtedly one which finds a good deal of sympathy in the minds of most Englishmen in India. There is not merely a strong feeling that India is an undesirable country for Englishmen to be in, but also that it has been purposely made so for us, and by those whose primary duty in India should have been to consult the well-being of their own countrymen in the East, and then to expend the surplus of their over flowing benevolence on the darker races they see around them. But even that statement of the case gives an adequate and unjust idea of the indignation which is felt upon this subject. It is not believed for a moment that the conduct complained of proceeds from any real benevolence towards the indigenous population of India, or from any selection of the larger or wider interest as more important than the numerically smaller. "Not that "I love them much, but that I hate you more," is supposed to be the ruling principle with many of the Burra Chotas whom time and sticking to the last have slowly elevated, or subservience or accident have suddenly pitchforked into high places in India or in the Indian Council; or, to put the matter in another light, it is considered that the representatives of England in the East have no more right to rule their conduct by their own fancies as to what is good for the natives of India, and still less by what they think is bad for us, than the employés of a railway have to regulate their conduct as railway employés by motives of universal benevolence. The station master or railway guard must see a great many poor and unhealthy passengers who would be a great deal the better of riding in a first rather than in a third class carriage, and to whom it would be an act of kindness not to exact from them any fare at all. But it is obvious that if railway employés acted in that way, they would take upon themselves duties which they were not called upon, and probably were not competent, to undertake; that they would be guilty of gross dereliction of duty towards their employers, and that by thus rendering the construction of railways and the running of trains impossible, they would do far more evil than any good which their departure from duty could effect. Such employés would no doubt be very popular for a time with the unthinking multitude, whose interests so far from subserving they were really damaging, but in all well-regulated states of society they would swiftly bring upon themselves condign punishment and be unceremoniously expelled into that limbo which, sooner or later, is the destination of those who neglect clear immediate duties, and, whether from conceit or malignity, arrogate to themselves a power of judgment which has not been committed to them, and occupy a sphere of action into which they are not called to enter. It is somewhat in this light that a number of our rulers are regarded by a very large number of the English in India. It is not merely alleged that their favoritism towards the natives of India and their exaltation of officialdom proceed from hatred of the manliness and the independence of their own countrymen; but it is also held that they are traitors to the power to which their allegiance is due; that they take upon themselves duties with which they have nothing to do and which they are not competent to undertake or to judge of; that, towards all parties concerned, they are doing more evil than good, and that the popularity which they may obtain in certain quarters is only a reason why a severer measure of justice should be meted out against them. The argument is that our officials in India would be simply nonentities in India were it not for the power behind them of a great and free nation; and that they have not been sent and are not sustained here by that nation on any fool's errand of universal benevolence, but have simply to look after the interests and sustain the dignity of that nation and to act wisely within the limits which its policy has marked out for them. To uphold law and order in a region where but for the paramount power of England there would be constant internecine strife and general devastation, to administer justice where justice had become identical with the exercise of favoritism as an ameliorate of most cruel oppression, to protect industry, to develop and administer the resources of a country in a backward and impoverished state, to take care that these benefits are not conferred at the expense of our own countrymen, to see that there be fair play for English commerce and for the application of English capital in the country thus cared for, and to provide that in every equitable manner it shall be an open field for English energy and enterprise—these are the principal and almost the exclusive ends which English officials in India are called on to pursue. But, unfortunately, there is a constant tendency among them to lose sight of these great ends, or at least to consider them as quite subordinate to more personal and dubious ends. We do not propose, however, to enter further into this subject at present, but would only break ground upon it. It evidently refers to the entire character and the very foundations of our Government in India, and opens up questions of which the real discussion must soon come on in an effective manner.

A TELEGRAM from London, which we publish to-day, comes in very opportunely in connection with the information which we published yesterday in regard to a rumoured defeat of the Russian force which has advanced against Khiva. It has struck us as rather curious that while during the last two or three years Russia has been at much pains to disseminate the idea that it is virtually master of Central Asia, it has never been able to overcome, or to bring to what it considers reasonable terms, the rather weak State of Khiva, while, at the same time, it has had more to complain of from that State than from any other of the Khanates. It has sent several expeditions against it, and Khiva is really more in the way of its conquering advance than Samarkand or Bokhara. The natural conclusion from these circumstances is that Russia is as anxious now to spread a rather exaggerated notion of the strength of its position in Central Asia as it was a few years ago to keep its movements in that region as quiet as possible. But

but they refused to sign the bond of agreement. This was several months ago, but another attempt to induce the men to sign is now being made. From what I heard the men take exception to the rules, or some of them, in being most offensively put—one rule empowers the managers of the projected fund to break open the men's house under certain circumstances and seize all their furniture, &c. However, I have no doubt this will be all set right, for the East Indian Railway Company is far from being illiberal to its men, as the splendid Theatre and Mechanic's Institute built by the company at this station prove.

When getting my friends' luggage booked, on my recent visit to the station, I found the East Indian Railway has altered its rules and rates for passengers' luggage. The same quantity is allowed free to all classes of passengers that your Bombay Railway allows, and the rate for the extra luggage beyond the allowance is one pie per maund per mile, half what is charged at your side. When will the rates generally be assimilated on the several railways. At present over any two lines they are most puzzling to any one except a Bengalee Babu. Surely the time has now come to establish a system of uniform rates.

TURF NEWS AND CLUB GOSSIP.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 18TH OCTOBER.

Last week's racing at Newmarket has furnished ample food for discussion and will be the general topic of conversation till the Criterion Stakes and the Cambridgeshire come to be decided; and doubts will still be cast on the truth of the running of the winners Salvanos and Kaiser-cum-Surinam until the Houghton meeting shall have set the question at rest. The detractors from Salvanos' performance make much capital out of the fact of Sylva having been subsequently beaten at Ludlow, forgetting that the little mare succumbed there over a shorter course than that over which she has always shown to the best advantage, and that the severe race for the Cesarewitch must for the time have taken the steel out of her. Salvanos is, on paper, one of the greatest certainties that has ever been seen in a handicap, and the probability is that he will start the hottest favorite for the Cambridgeshire that was ever known. He will again have the advantage of little Archer's brilliant strong riding, and, except the game and beautiful Highland Fling, I see nothing able to come within hail of this light weighted animal. A horse ought to have proved himself "a real bad one" before any handicapper is justified in putting a feather weight (5-7) on him, and the policy Admiral Rous pursues turns horses like Salvanos loose and placed the four great autumn handicaps at their mercy. Surely, with the deeply laid and very nearly successful case of Bertram in the city and Suburban so fresh in his memory, the Admiral should not have closed his eyes to the danger of letting three-year old colts, that have only started once, into great races with such ridiculously light imposts. On settlement day the bookmakers had to "bifurcate" freely, and there is a howl of indignation directed at the Nestor of the turf for the palpable mistake he has made. I do not expect the too clever Woodyate's party to be more fortunate with Kimbridge than they were with Nonius. The extraordinary doings about this horse are still a theme for discussion and condemnation. I hear that a certain "master" in the stable had "got on" somewhat heavily and had secured the cream of the market: this piece of luck or bad luck—which is it?—railed the "masters" of the colt and they struck out Nonius, to which the "master" who had got on replied by running his pen through Catherine's name. Beyond a doubt Mr. Strut and Sir Frederick Johnstone were extremely sanguine of the colt's success and had backed him heavily. For some time past the Woodyate's family has not been a happy one, and the break-up of its members was a natural consequence. Playfair, the third favorite, is own brother to that great race-horse Sterling, who has hitherto done nothing to justify the place he holds in some men's affections. The course is just three furlongs too long for Oxonian. Salvanos, unless he either bolts or is tampered with, must win the Cambridgeshire. Archer tells me that in the Cesarewitch, when he was racing with Laburnum, the colt showed signs of bolting, but the crack light weight pulled the bit once or twice savagely through his mouth and administered a couple of "rib-binders," which had the effect of making the colt bound in the air, and let him know the sort of lad who had the riding of him. Large and numerous offers to purchase Salvanos have been made, but as his owner feels confident of success and had backed him at long odds, before he exposed his galloping powers to the public, he prefers to keep the animal to himself. Many of the ring men would willingly pay thousands to render this certainty *kors de combat*. My last letter only carried you as far as the Middle Park Stakes. *Cremorne*, though looking as rough as a bear in his coat, had no difficulty in disposing of Khedive, Alava, and the very moderate Strathlay in the Newmarket Derby, thus adding yet another to the many victories obtained by Mr. Savile and Maidment this year. Fortunate to the very last, the rich yellow jacket was carried triumphantly by his Lilian in Newmarket Oaks, much to the disappointment of those who had counted upon Louise Victoria, Albert Victor's own sister, to make amends for all her disappointments. But the quality of the fillies in the Newmarket Oaks was sadly below par and not to be compared with the fine form of Verdure, Veranda, and Hannah, who made such a terrific fight for first honours last year. The Prendergast Stakes was replete with interest, as several of the runners in the Middle Park Plate came to the post, Surinam, Flagelot and Andred amongst the number. The race was a very open one, as Surinam, instead of receiving 7 lb. from both of the latter, was meeting the French bred colt on even terms, and was conceding 6 lb. to Lord Falmouth's Andred, a colt by Blair Athol out of Kingcraft's dam, and therefore half brother to the Derby winner, with all his speed and infinitely more courage and stamina. The finish was quite as fine as that for the Middle Park Plate, the artistic riding of French being worthy of note. Surinam compounded under his weight, and the other two fought it out, inch by inch, Andred ultimately winning by a head. In Flagelot Monsieur Lefever possesses an animal of no ordinary merit, and he is a peculiarly true and honest runner, but Lord Falmouth in Paladin has a better animal than Andred. His beautiful filly Silver Ring, another Blair Athol, was unexpectedly defeated in the Clearwell Stakes by an uncommonly shapely son of Saccharometer named Negro, but she revenged herself by winning the Bentley Stakes from Wild Myrtle, said to be able to hold her own with Gang Forward. Cantiniere's galloping in the Middle Park Plate I can account for. The course was heavy, the grass on it was very long, and the day the very one to militate against a roarer and to make the weight tell. Kaiser, who now stands at 8 to 1 for next year's Derby, though by a little the best we have seen out, is not so very far superior to Montargis and Flagelot, and in my opinion, if the running ground be in good order and the atmosphere clear, Cantiniere will repeat achievements *comp* and canter home in the Criterion Stakes. Lord C. Innes Ker has had the misfortune to lose his very promising yearling the brother to Colonel, from an attack of strangulated hernia.

A sporting duel in Paris has been frustrated. M. Saint Albin, the writer of the sporting article in the *Figaro* under the name of "Robert Milton," and a M. Girardin, amongst other trades, follows the high calling of the book-maker. The ready writer in describing the doings at that emporium of betting the Salondes courses, had stated that "about ten o'clock M. Girardin walked in and took 100 to 8 about Kiroolin." This very harmless remark appears to have offended the betting man, and he, a few days later on, meeting M. Saint Albin at the Café du Helder, struck him a severe blow full in the face. A little affair in this country would have been arranged by a magistrate, but such a very slow process would not give sufficient *eclat*, so the Gallic-cocks of pen and pencil determined to resort to the aristocratic duel. With M. Girardin discretion, on second thought, became the better part of valour, and within twenty-four hours he sent his seconds to his blood-thirsty opponent, stating he did not wish to fight, especially as he had a wife and family unprovided for. M. Saint Albin's seconds would not receive the excuse, observing that he ought to have taken that into consideration before striking the blow, and demanded an ample apology. M. Saint Albin being called upon to sign an apology dictated to him, such as no man of *honour* could possibly accept, he and his seconds repaired to the lists with the light of battle in their eyes. But Stripp the jockey was on the ground prepared to stop the fight, having a decided objection to see his dear master (Girardin) sent into eternity without previously discharging a somewhat heavy claim he had against him. M. Girardin did not appear, his courage oozed out at the last moment, and seeing now that he can get no satisfaction, is determined to lay the matter before a court of law.

A very painful trial for fratricide in high life has taken place at the Assize Court of Finisterre, and Count Olivier de Kermel has been sentenced to imprisonment, with hard labour, for life, a doom harder to bear than that of decapitation, for the prisoner, on hearing his fate, said with much emotion and violence, "you have a right to take my head, but do not dishonour me." The murder took place at the Chateau de Kersalaun, in Brittany, last April. When the prisoner Count Olivier de Kermel was placed at the bar of the same court on the 18th of July last, his counsel managed to obtain an adjournment in order that medical advice might be taken to support a plea of insanity put forth. The experts appointed by the Court to examine the accused reported that his mind was perfectly sound, so the trial was resumed last week. The murdered brother and his murderer had both served in the late campaign against Germany, and had repeatedly displayed a high order of valour. The De Kermels belong to one of the most ancient and aristocratic families in Brittany, and could count among their ancestry many distinguished naval officers. Their widowed mother, the Countess of Kermel, lived along with her two sons, Olivier de Kermel, now 30 years old, and Ernest de Kermel, who at the age of 24 was shot by his elder brother. This truly extraordinary story, as told by the indictment, is as follows:—The eldest brother was Mayor of the Commune and master of the wolf-hounds of the arrondissement of Chateaulin. A man of violent temper and passion, he contrasted unfavourably with his brother Ernest, who was of a sweet and amiable temper, possessed of more good looks, and was his mother's favorite. The difference of disposition estranged the young men, though no serious quarrel had taken place till a short time before the perpetration of the crime. Early in the year the Countess had taken into her service as cook a very pretty girl of sixteen. Notwithstanding certain appearances of lightness in her conduct, nothing could be advanced against the girl's character. Shortly after entering their mother's service both the brothers, by offers of money, set to work to seduce Marie le Clech, who was, however, proof against their wiles. They seeing that her chastity would not yield to foul means, proceeded to fair, and made repeated offers of marriage, without success however. The passion of Olivier and Ernest de Kermen for the young cook became the common talk of the country-side, and at last Olivier catching his brother in sweet converse with the fair Marie, exclaimed "It is lucky for him that he is my brother, otherwise I should put a ball through his head,"—and this exclamation sent him to the hulks. On April 12th, the brothers had a violent quarrel, and the younger being greatly provoked, said that he should procure the maid's dismissal. Olivier begged him to do nothing of the kind, but the girl taking alarm at the dangerous position she held, went to her mistress, insisted upon leaving her service immediately, received her wages, and quitted the chateau. On hearing of her departure, all Olivier's worst passions fired up, and he said he would quit Kersalaun himself never to return. Ernest, who had overheard his brother's imprecations directed against him, penned a short note, in which he said "your conduct forces me to believe that it cannot be an affair of the heart. If only your *amour propre* is engaged, I have, perhaps, saved you from the galleys, for, as you must be aware, any public functionary guilty of the crime of violation is liable to penal servitude for life." This letter showed what terms the brothers were then on. Immediately on receiving it, Olivier wrote to the Prefect of Finisterre, and to the Sub-Prefect of Chateaulin, resigning the posts of mayor, municipal councillor, and master of the wolf hounds, and next morning proceeded to carry out his threat of quitting his ancestral home. His mother called after him, "God will not bless you for leaving your family in this way." The guilt of Cain was in his soul. He replied "I don't care," and seizing a six barrelled revolver concealed under his paletot, went in search of his brother. After passing through a long passage and descending a staircase of twenty-five steps, he entered the billiard room, and, without addressing a word to the Compte de Kerstrut who was playing at the time, walked straight up to his brother and without addressing him or the slightest hesitation, shot him through the head, and afterwards, as the young fellow was writhing on the floor in the agonies of death, he finished him with two other shots, splitting his skull to atoms. Then throwing the revolver on the table, he rushed out to the stables, saddled a horse, and galloped off to Chateaulin, where he delivered himself up to the Commissary of Police, saying, "I have committed a murder and desire to be punished as I deserve." He has since repeatedly, and when in full possession of his senses, renewed his confession. I append a translation of the examination of the prisoner by the presiding judge.

"You returned after the war to the Chateau of Kersalaun in March, 1871, and your brother, who had served in the Pontifical Zouaves, did not return until January, 1872. There was at that time in the house a young woman servant, Marie Le Clech, to whom you had paid attentions?"—"Yes."

"It appears that in order to gain your object you offered her money. She refused it. You promised her marriage, which shows to what an extent you were impelled by passion, and that you were jealous of your brother Ernest, for both of you pursued the young woman with your importunities."—"There were no importunities on my part. I loved her; I perceived in her great qualities. I esteemed her, but I did not annoy her. I am surprised that such a reproach should be addressed to me. I am very observant of decorum, and it would be quite opposed to my feelings to corrupt any young woman. I may have offered money to Marie. I cannot say 'Yes' for I loved her much. It was for that reason alone that I courted her, but without any evil intention."

Being further pressed with questions upon the same point, he replied that his memory had failed him. The Judge reminded him that he had been heard to say, "It is a good thing that he is my brother, or I would have put a ball into his head."

The prisoner rose furiously, and in a very loud voice exclaimed, "I was always on good terms with my brother. They seek to prove that I cherished bad feelings towards him—to make that a weapon against me. I always loved him. It is sought to hold me responsible for his death. I protest against that before Heaven. I am continually being told of what is contained in the *acte d'accusation*, but the *acte d'accusation* is inaccurate. Thus it states that my mother sent away Marie Le Clech, whereas it was Marie who left of her own accord. After that will you ask me to accept your *acte d'accusation*?"

After this outburst the prisoner resumed the seat which he was allowed to occupy, an injury to his knee preventing him from remaining long in a standing position. The President read a passage from the minutes of the preliminary examination to prove that the prisoner distinctly avowed that he had assassinated his brother because he believed that he had caused the departure of Marie Le Clech. To this the prisoner replied that he remembered nothing of the preliminary examination, but he denied that he had shown himself to be such a monster.

The President: "You are not an ordinary criminal. You have received a superior education. How do you now explain your crime? You have asserted that you took your pistol to shoot yourself. Why, then, did you leave your room?"—"I knew not what I was doing. I am not a coward, as I have shown. Had I known what I was about, I should have blown out my own brains after killing my brother, but I remember nothing."

The Judge: "But you remember, at least, that you fired three times at your brother?"—"I took the weapon intending to kill myself. After that I have no consciousness of what I did. How it was done is a problem which I cannot explain. I am told that upon my first examination, I gave a precise explanation of the circumstances That may have been. But that proves what I say; for, had I known what I was about, is it likely I should have made that statement?"

The examination of witnesses was then proceeded with. The Comte de Kerstrut stated that he was playing at billiards at the Chateau de Kersalaun upon the day of the murder, when Olivier entered the room, and immediately three shots were fired. He at first thought it had been an accident, and spoke to Olivier, who made no reply, and left the room. Turning to Ernest, who had fallen to the ground, he found him bleeding and insensible.

The prisoner's counsel, M. Lachaud, inquired whether the witness believed the catastrophe to have been a crime or a misfortune; to which, after several moments' reflection, he replied, "I believe it was a crime; but, according to witnesses to be called, Olivier had for some time past lost his head, without being actually mad." Being pressed as to his belief that the prisoner intended to kill his brother, he answered, "It is difficult to say; but I do not think so."

The young woman, Marie Le Clech, was next called. She was dressed in the usual Bretonne costume, and is described as about 16 years of age and very good-looking. At first she displayed great unwillingness to reply to the questions addressed to her, and the Judge, thinking that she was not conversant with French, directed that a Breton interpreter should be called in, but the witness then said, "If I am to tell all, I would rather do so in French." She then made a statement to the following effect:—"M. Olivier came after me often. At first he offered me 20f. and then came several times and knocked at the door of my room. I would not open it, and afterwards I told Madame de Kermel that I wished to leave. When he learnt that he came to me and cried, because he thought I was afraid of him and entertained a bad opinion of him. Afterwards he offered me 100f. which I also refused."—The Judge: "And his brother?"—Witness: He ran after me one evening when I was going into my room; but when he saw that I shut the door he went away. One day he said to me, "You ought to get married, for you should be away from here." M. Olivier asked me what he had said to me, and I told him, upon which he said, "It is a good thing for him that he is my brother, or I would have put a ball into his head." But I did not attach any importance to those words. One day he found M. Ernest in the kitchen with me, and said, "Ah, these are the tricks which my brother plays me." The previous evening I had been to a neighbouring farm, and he thought his brother was with me, and searched for us a long time. I told the other servants not to say where I had gone.

The prosecuting counsel, addressing the prisoner: You see that you did really utter threats of death against your brother.

The prisoner, in a broken voice: Yes, I must have said so, for she would not have invented them. But they were not serious, or she would have attached importance to them, and would have warned my brother, or would have exerted her influence over me to prevent such a misfortune. I repeat that I do not recollect anything.

The Procureur: Of course, that is part of your system.

The prisoner rose, and with great indignation exclaimed, "I have no system. I speak the truth. It is infamous to say so." After this outburst the evidence of some other witnesses as to the subsequent conduct was taken, and the case for the prosecution was closed. Medical evidence was called for the defence to prove that the prisoner's mind was affected; but one of the witnesses declined to pledge his belief that there was such a complete failure of memory as was asserted.

Maitre Lachaud based the defence upon the ground of a disordered intellect, which had been aggravated by an absorbing passion for the young girl; that he had no unfriendly feeling against his brother; and that the fatal shots had been fired during a paroxysm of maniacal passion, which did not render the prisoner liable to the charge of murder.

After a short deliberation the jury returned a verdict of guilty, with premeditation, but allowed extenuating circumstances. After the Judge had pronounced the sentence of hard labour for life, the prisoner arose, weeping, and exclaimed in a loud voice, "I have been unfortunate, but I am not an assassin. You might take my life, but you have no right to disgrace me."

THE DISPUTE AT THE LAST POONA RACES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As I notice your correspondent W. A. S. P. in his letter published in your impression of the 9th instant (statement 7) calls upon the drawers of Maharaj, in that disputed lottery, to support his statement, I hope you will be good enough to allow me a small space in your paper to say that I can corroborate what he has written, fully. I objected not only for personal reasons, but on public grounds to the two horses (Silvertail and Maharaj) being *drawn* separately, and then, a suggestion being made that they should be put up to auction, coupled!

ONE OF THE DRAWERS OF MAHARAJ.

12th November.

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Nearly a dozen letters have appeared in the local papers since the last meeting of the Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, and attacks have been, in most cases, against the increase in the rate of discount. But not a word has been said in defence of the measure nor against the arguments brought forward by its opponents. This ought naturally to make one who has any interest in the Fund curious to find out for himself what is right and what is wrong. More than sufficient has been said against the adoption of Mr. Summers' proposition. I shall then confine myself to the notice of the calculations given at page 4 of the published report, showing, as they do, that the rate of discount should not have exceeded Rs. 3½ per cent. This will enable each member of the Fund to form his own opinion of the matter In my opinion this rate would have been simply judicious as shown below, and it is a great surprise that it was not adopted by the very persons who hold, as if it were, the position of trustees to the Fund:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Profit to the Fund per cent. by the payment of subscriptions in advance when compared with the payment of subscriptions on the 1st of every month, and therefore the correct rate of discount allowable in this case	2	12	0
Ditto. ditto when ditto ditto 1st of the 2nd month, and ditto	3	3	11
Ditto ditto when ditto ditto 1st of the 3rd month, and ditto	3	11	3
Ditto ditto when ditto ditto last day of ditto and ditto	4	2	0

I.

Supposing therefore that half the subscriptions are received on the 1st of every month and the half on the last day of the 3rd month, then the rate of discount should be:—

Rs.	2	12	0
„	4	2	0
Rs.	6	14	0
2			=3 7 0

II.

Ditto ditto on the 1st of the 2nd month and ditto on the 1st of the 3rd month ditto:—

Rs.	3	3	11
„	3	11	3
Rs.	6	15	2
2			=7 3 7

III.

Supposing one-fourth of the subscriptions are received on each of the dates specified above ditto:—

Rs.	2	12	9
„	3	3	11
„	3	11	3
„	4	2	0
Rs.	13	13	2
4			=3 7 8

IV.

The former rate of discount	2	8	0
The saving on account of bill and postage stamps according to Mr. Vaz, supposing that each and every subscription to the Fund is above Rs. 20 and all subscribers out of Bombay	0	15	6
	3	7	6

V.

The present rate of discount	4	0	0
Deduct net loss to the Fund per cent. according to "Inchdien" in your issue of the 26th ultimo, supposing all subscriptions are three months in arrear, which is an impossibility	0	6	0
	3	10	0

One might say that the difference between Mr. Summers' rate of discount and the rates derived as shown above is only from 6 to 9 annas, but it must be borne in mind that small as it appears to be, a risk of loss from one hundred to four hundred rupees a year has unnecessarily been thrown on the Fund. X.

BOMBAY.

POLICE COURTS.—The Police Courts will be open till 12 o'clock, noon, from to-day till Saturday next, inclusive.

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS.—All the public and private schools of Bombay are to be closed to-day on account of the expected arrival of H. E. the Viceroy of India.

CRIMINAL CASES.—Up till yesterday fourteen cases had been committed by the several Magistrates of Police for the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—A salute of 15 guns will be fired from the Cooperage Battery, Esplanade, to-day, at 11-45 A.M., on the arrival at the Presidency of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

NORTHBROOK GARDEN.—It is stated that Dr. Hewlett, Acting Municipal Commissioner, is in search of some good locality near Mombadevi for the garden to be made in Bombay in token of Lord Northbrook's visit.

THE Master Attendant has published a notice requesting masters of vessels wishing to send their boats to be in attendance to welcome Lord Northbrook on landing, to have them in readiness off the Dockhead at 3 P.M. this day.

FIRE AT KHETWADY.—Last night a fire broke out in a house in Khetwady. The fire-engines from the Fort were promptly on the spot, but their services were scarcely required, the fire being extinguished in a very short time. The damage done is not supposed to be serious.

A CASE FOR THE SESSIONS.—Tribhovun Ghella and Onjum Jugjeevun were committed by Mr. Nana Morojee on Tuesday to take their trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court on a charge of stealing currency notes of the value of Rs. 2,520, the property of one Rahimtoola Cadur.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—A Hindoo named Dhondoo Hurshett was yesterday committed by Mr. Woodward, Acting Second Magistrate, for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of stealing certain gold ornaments, the property of a man named Urjoon Sumbhoo.

FIRE.—A fire broke out on Tuesday afternoon at Matoongá, in which a little girl, about fourteen days old, was burnt to death. A Coroner's inquest was held on the body and the jury returned a verdict to the effect that the girl's death was caused by its having been burnt during the accidental conflagration of a hut.

BARODA AFFAIRS.—The *Bombay Summachar* gives the following gossip from Baroda:—"Tanee, a nautch girl, aged about fifteen or seventeen years, who is a good looking creature at Baroda, has been kept in confinement by order of the Gaekwar, because she refused to sing a song which the Maharaja desired her to sing."

A NOTED THIEF.—At the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, yesterday, a Musulman named Abdoola Shewpursad, a noted thief, was convicted of being found between sunset and sunrise in a public place without giving any satisfactory account of himself, and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

ANOTHER VAGRANT ESCAPED FROM THE WORKHOUSE.—James Shanley, a European vagrant, was yesterday charged before Mr. Woodward with escaping from the Government workhouse, and also with taking from the workhouse one pair of cotton trowsers, the property of Government. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

MR. HELLER, having fortunately obtained the hall of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute for his entertainment, will appear for the first time to-morrow evening. The programme appears in our advertising columns. When Mr. Heller was last here, his entertainment was admitted by most people to be the most entertaining and puzzling which the "oldest inhabitant" could remember, so that Mr. Heller needs no introduction from us. His fame is sufficient, we doubt not, to draw large audiences.

THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA.—It is asserted that a short time ago the local Government issued an order to H. H. Mulharao, intimating that when he arrived in Bombay he would be entitled to get a seat on the right side, and that he should treat in the same way any Government officer of high position who attended his Durbar at Baroda. This arrangement did not suit the Maharajah's views, and hence he seems to have refused to be present at the Viceroy's Durbar in Bombay.

THE Austrian Lloyd's steamer Vesta, which left our harbour on Tuesday last for Trieste, has a pair of beautiful young panthers on board, which is destinated for the Imperial Zoological Garden at Schoenbrunn near Vienna, and is a present from Mr. I. H. Fisher, Bengal C. S., Deputy Commissioner Wurdah. A considerable number of wild animals have lately been shipped from Bombay by Mr. Gumpert for the same Menagerie, to which they have been presented by several gentlemen in this Presidency.

THE GREAT MARWAREE BANKER.—We are glad to learn that the Marwaree banker, Mr. Poorunmull Chimunram, of Hydrabad, who had some time ago stopped payment, has returned to Bombay with His Excellency Sir Salar Jung, and has paid all his creditors in full, together with interest. It is said that Sir Salar Jung has assisted his friend, the Marwaree banker, who is now enabled to re-open his office in Bombay, as well as its numerous branches in several parts of India, and has resumed his extensive business.

VALUABLE JEWELLERY.—Messrs. Hamilton and Co., the well known old established Calcutta firm of jewellers, to-day open a branch in Bombay, in the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Favre, Leuba and Co., and we can assure our readers that their establishment is well worth a visit. The agent of the firm has brought to Bombay goods to the value of between three and four lakhs of rupees, and some of the valuable necklaces of diamonds, emeralds, &c., and a splendid sword (blade with a history of its own, and hilt and scabbard literally covered with precious stones) will probably be soon bought up by some of the native princes at present in Bombay.

STAR CONCERT COMPANY.—An entertainment is announced for this evening at the Royal Victoria Theatre, Grant Road, by a small company of English and Australian performers, whose names are new to a Bombay audience. A feeling of hospitality may assist in making a good house for the opening night, but the knowledge that they appear to have been well spoken of by the Colonial Press can do no harm. The *Sydney Empire*, in bidding the company farewell, does so in a very handsome fashion and is enthusiastic about Mrs. Ford and the trio sisters Ford. "As exponents of the terpsichorean art, the three young ladies abovementioned will find few rivals in the countries embraced in their tour; and their personal qualities and attractions, combined with their elegant and artistic dancing, are sure to make them immense favourites wherever they appear." We hope the young man who wrote those lines did not permit the "personal qualities and attractions" of the young ladies to run away with his judgment in such minor matters as their professional qualifications. Mr. Hudson and the vocalists of the company are very favourably noticed, and we wish them all the success they may show themselves worthy of. Bombay enjoys a good song, and is not altogether insensible to "personal qualities and attractions."

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE SHIP NICOBAR, 629 tons, Captain W. Loference, will sail to-day in ballast for Cochin.

THE SHIP GANGES, 839 tons, Captain W. D. Davis, will sail to-day in ballast for Calcutta.

THE S.S. KOINA, 705 tons, Captain E. Profumo, sailed yesterday for Aden and Jedda with a general cargo and 408 pilgrims.

THE SHIP ESK, 1,152 tons, Captain Reid, arrived yesterday from Clyde with a cargo of 1,600 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes & Co.

THE BARQUE MICHAEL CHEVALIER, 336 tons, Captain C. A. Tatard, arrived yesterday from Mauritius (October 2nd) with a cargo of 7,689 bags sugar and 3 cases merchandise. The ship is consigned to the captain.

THE S.S. GENERAL HAVELOCK, 188 tons, Captain T. Teasdale, sailed yesterday for the Malabar Coast with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Vingorla—Mr. and Mrs. Anding, Mr. G. Anding and child, and twenty-one deck passengers.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

High Water. Time.	High Water. Height.	November.	Low Water. Time.	Low Water. Height.
H. M.	Ft. In.		H. M.	Ft. In.
10 21 m	5 1	Thursday 14	4 32 m	1 3
11 14 a	5 7		5 38 a	7 5
11 1 m	5 0	Friday 15	5 15 m	7 1
11 55 a	6 9		5 19 a	7 8
11 34 m	4 9	Saturday..... 16	5 36 m	3 9
.....	.....		5 52 a	7 8
0 31 m	6 8	Sunday 17	6 30 m	3 5
0 6 a	4 3		6 25 a	7 4
1 7 m	6 4	Monday..... 18	7 6 m	3 0
0 40 a	3 9		6 50 a	6 9
1 43 m	5 9	Tuesday..... 19	7 41 m	2 4
1 11 a	3 0		7 33 a	5 10
2 25 m	4 11	Wednesday ... 20	8 26 m	1 8
1 53 a	2 2		8 12 a	4 9

Moon.—Full, 15th, 9h. 58m. a.m.

ADEN NEWS REPORT.

FROM THE 24TH TO THE 30TH OCTOBER.

The fortress of Kankeban still holds out, though closely besieged by Turkish troops. It is said that a regular siege train is *en route* to Kankeban with some foreign officers, and it is expected that the place may thus fall. In the meantime the Turks are threatened with an attack from the Asseeres.

The Sultan of Lahej returned to his capital on the 28th of October.

The Residency steamer Kwang-Tung, M. B., has arrived from Suez.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S VISITS TO THE RAJAHS.

A SALUTE of 17 guns was fired from the Cooperage Battery, Esplanade, on His Excellency the Governor's leaving Government House, Parell, at 5 P.M. yesterday, on a visit to the Native Chiefs; and on his return a similar salute was fired at sunset.

The 17th Regiment N. I. furnished a complete company, with band and colours, under the command of a European officer, to the residence of His Highness the Maharaja Scindia, near the Grant Road station, at 5 P.M. yesterday, on His Excellency the Governor paying a return visit to H. H. the Maharaja.

The 26th Regiment N. I., furnished a complete company, with band and colours, under the command of a European officer, to the residence of His Highness the Maharaja of Rewah, G.C.S.I., near Mr. Justice Melvill's House, Breach Candy, at 5-15 P.M. yesterday, on His Excellency the Governor paying a return visit to His Highness.

The 19th Regiment N. I. furnished a complete company, with band and colours, under the command of a European officer, to the residence of His Highness the Raja of Kolapore, at Girgaum, at 5-30 P.M. yesterday, on His Excellency the Governor paying a return visit to His Highness.

The 21st Regiment N. I. furnished a complete company, with drums, fifes, and colours, under the command of a European officer, to the residence of H. H. the Maharaja of Travancore, at Gowa is Tank, at 5-45 P.M. yesterday, on His Excellency the Governor paying a return visit to His Highness.

The Detachment 11th Regiment N. I. furnished a complete company, under the command of Captain Secke, 21st Regiment N. I., to the residence of Sir Salar Jung, Girgaum, at 6 P.M., yesterday, on His Excellency the Governor paying a return visit to His Highness.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Opinions of the Press.—"Those who have not yet tried Maravilla will do well to do so."—*Morning Post.* "It may justly be called the perfection of prepared Cocoa."—*British Medical Journal*

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage."

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS under the safest homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in a eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by Taylor Brothers, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only, by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Extensive Cocoa Mills, Ruysel, Belgium.

VISIT OF H. H. THE RAO OF CUTCH TO THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY'S WORKSHOPS.

ABOUT eight o'clock yesterday morning, a special train left Grant Road Station, taking His Highness the Rao of Cutch to Parell on a visit to the workshops of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway. His Highness was accompanied by Major Goodfellow, Political Resident at his Court, Major Payne Barras, the Hon. Mr. Forbes, Mr. Duxbury, Traffic Manager, Mr. W. Phillips, His Highness' engineer, the Rao's personal attendants, and one or two other gentlemen.

On the arrival of the train at Parell, the party were, on alighting, received by Mr. R. C. Hornby, general superintendent of the workshops, who showed His Highness over the establishment. Major Barras had arranged that a number of his smart police sepoys should be present, and as the party entered the gateway the sepoys, drawn up in line on each side of the path, saluted by touching their caps in the smartest military fashion. Mr. Hornby then at once led the way to the workshops, and first took His Highness to the departments where the first processes are to be seen, leading him gradually through the different shops to the "stable" in which the complete engines stand. The Rao, we presume, had never before seen any such works, and he must have been astonished at the first sight which was presented to him, namely, the brass and iron foundry. While the party were in the foundry the workmen in a very few minutes poured molten metal into moulds and turned out small brass castings of locomotive pump clacks or valves, and the mould of a locomotive cylinder (the first locomotive cylinder ever cast in India) was exhibited. The smiths' shop was then visited, where one of Nasmyth's 15 cwt. steam hammers was seen in the act of forging a locomotive connecting rod end. The ease with which the workman could cause the huge hammer to come down upon the red hot metal with a stroke of immense power or so lightly that a watch might be touched by it without being injured, were much admired by the Prince. After a visit to the engine-room, in which the engine supplied with steam by four boilers which works the whole of the machinery in the workshops was seen, the party proceeded to the turning and fitting shop, where the most prominent object was the huge patent friction crane used for carrying engine, carriage, and waggon wheels to and from the lathes where they are turned up, which was moved about with engine wheels suspended. The engine lathes were also seen at work turning up the steel tyres of engine wheels, and also planing machines and shaping machines engaged on sundry small pieces of iron, parts of locomotives. The locomotive erecting shop was next visited. This shop contains about a dozen of the B. B. and C. I. Railway locomotives in different stages of progress being repaired. Amongst the curiosities in this shed are four tank locomotives of the metre gauge, built by Dübbs and Co. of Glasgow for the Holkar State Railway, and put together at Parell; and three tank engines (tank engine means that the engine has no separate tender) built by Neilson and Co. of Glasgow for the late Gaekwar of Baroda, and thoroughly repaired at Parell for the Gaekwar's Dobloi and Meagaum branch. This branch is on a gauge of 3 feet 2 inches, and will be ready for traffic in a month or two. Some other sheds with carriages in different stages of repair were next visited, and on the way out a vertical saw with seven blades, cutting a log of teak into boards, was shown to His Highness. Circular saws and lathes were also seen in the same shed.

The workshops at Parell are as complete as any in India, and a visit to them even by one who has seen such works before cannot but prove interesting. All the latest improvements in machinery have been introduced, and everything is done to economise manual labour; and it is surprising to see the facility with which the machines are managed by native workmen and boys. His Highness the Rao (who by the way was plainly but neatly dressed) seemed very much interested in what he saw, and, what is more satisfactory, appeared to take an appreciative interest in the several processes and machines. His Highness looks like a man possessed of a good deal of common sense, and takes a great interest in such sights as were presented to him yesterday morning, and we believe he intimated his wish to working machines might be got for Bhooj. His Highness is building out his territory—a large very fine schools throughout Mandvie; and a school is nearly finished about to be commenced to accommodate 300 boys is was fortunate in having at Cutch Bhooj. His Highness the workshops as Mr. Hornby, whose descriptions of the different machines and operations were translated into the vernacular by Mr. [illegible] and Mr. Payne-Barras.

As the train left the workshops to return, a salute of fog signals was fired, and the same was done as it entered Grant Road Station shortly after ten o'clock.

SUICIDE OF A PARSEE.

DR. HEWLETT, Coroner for the city of Bombay, held an inquest on Tuesday on the body of a Parsee named Shapoorjee Muncherjee, who attempted to commit suicide by hanging himself on the previous day, and who died on Tuesday. We give below copy of a letter left by the deceased:—

"This is written in my handwriting. I have not written everything here. Any one who reads it should keep its contents to himself. I have died by my own hands. No one is to be blamed for it. And the cause of this is that I have come in some difficulties. God forgive me. This is my last compliment to all. I am dying, and I hope I may be disposed of without being exposed."

The jury upon the evidence found that deceased had committed suicide by hanging himself.

THE SERIOUS CASE OF POISONING.

A CORONER'S inquest was held yesterday before Dr. Hewlett at Grant Road to enquire into the circumstances attending the death of Mr. Joseph Maria DeGa by poison. The deceased was lately employed in the Bank of Bombay. The following evidence was adduced at the inquest:—

Angela DeGa said—I am the mother of the deceased, and live at Grant Road. I have looked at the body before this inquest, and identify

INDIAN ITEMS.

We are able to state on good authority that Lord Northbrook has not had an attack of dengue, as is generally reported. His Lordship suffered for one day from a slight fever, sufficient to prevent him riding through a half-flooded country to Jacobabad, as mentioned in our paper of Friday last.—*Englishman.*

Though the tax upon goods in transit between Calcutta and Howrah referred to by our correspondent "A Working Man" is exceedingly annoying, and in most cases grossly inequitable, it appears to be perfectly legal. Under section 66 of the Act it is not even necessary that the goods taxed should be landed or shipped at "any wharf, quay, stage jetty, or pier belonging to the Commissioners."—*Ibid.*

The Madras Railway.—The traffic receipts for the week ending 26th October, amounted, for passengers, &c., to Rs. 44,275-9-4, and for goods, &c., to Rs. 78 880-11-9, making together Rs. 1,23,116-5-1, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 147-15-7. During the corresponding week in 1871, the receipts were Rs. 1,18,935-0-3, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 142-15-3.

We published on the 11th instant extracts from the *Madras Times* and *Madras Athenæum*, protesting against the proposed removal of the Madras Gun-carriage Manufactory to Futtehgurh. The former article pointed out that the capture of Futtehgurh by a rebel force is a far more probable contingency than an attack on Madras by a hostile fleet; in the latter, it was stated that, in case of war, we should probably be unable to manufacture gun-carriages at either place. In both the writers have entirely ignored the fact that the agency at Futtehgurh is to be removed to Allahabad. Had it not been for the insane policy formerly in vogue, of attempting to build all at once twice as many buildings as there was establishment to supervise, the Allahabad buildings might long ere this have been completed; as it is, we believe that there is not the slightest reason to suppose that the work of re-construction will be much longer delayed. Of course no one contemplates abandoning Allahabad, with its fort and arsenal, to a rebel force under any circumstances whatever; it might however be wise perhaps to defer the breaking up of the Madras establishment until all is in working order at Allahabad, and this may be what is intended by the Government of India.—*Pioneer.*

Return of Lord and Lady Hobart from the Hills.—His Excellency the Governor and Lady Hobart and suit returned to Madras by special train on the evening of Saturday last. The train left Coimbatore at 7-15 A.M. on Saturday and reached the new Central station at Madras at 6-15 P.M., the precise time at which the train was expected to arrive. The station was lighted up and the platform covered over with red cloth for the occasion, and a large number of ladies and gentlemen were assembled to welcome back Lord and Lady Hobart. Among those who were present were the Hon. J. D. Sim, the Hon. R. S. Ellis, Sir Walter Morgan, the Venerable Archdeacon Gorton, Mr. W. Huddleston, the Hon. Mir. Humayoon Jah Bahadoor, the Hon. G. N. Gajapathi Row, Mr. Nursing Row, Mr. Grose, Mr. Prichard, Mr. G. S. Forbes, &c. There were large crowds of natives on the road near the station as well as near the railway bridge over the Cooum. Mr. Elwin, the Agent and Manager of the Railway Company, travelled in the train from Coimbatore, and several officials of the company were at the station to receive the train. Mr. Ross, Superintendent of the Railway Police, with his subordinates and some members of the Madras police force, were present to preserve order.—*Madras Times.*

We speak as a naturalized Calcutta cockney who has never been further "up-country" than Raneegunge, when asking whether native swells in the mofussil have not each a British officer residing at their courts, who acts as a guide, philosopher and friend? We ask the question in real cockney innocence, and we are impelled to ask it by our having observed the native swells aforesaid moving about Calcutta in a style which moves us to compassion. Had we an enmity towards an up-country native swell, we should be avenged by seeing him galavanting about the streets of the metropolis at the head of his *pán*-chewing retainers in third class hackney carriages. On last Wednesday afternoon we witnessed a most absurd procession of some potentate in a shabby genteel carriage, followed by some half-dozen troopers, who reminded us vividly of the poor old shaky supernumeraries at Astley's. Their forage caps were covered with white *puggrees*, the ends of which hung down nearly to their saddles; on their long lean legs they wore white trousers with white straps; their toes just touched their stirrups—in short, they looked the most feebly ridiculous set of scarecrows we have seen for many a day. The procession was closed by some ten hackney carriages in [illegible], occupied by equally leanfleshed, tight-pantaloned retainers. Yet we daresay the potentate in question is of ancient lineage, and keeps feudal state in some mud fort in the far North-West. Why did not the British officer tell the potentate that he was making a laughing-stock of himself?—*Indo-European Correspondence.*

SUICIDE IN MADRAS HOSPITAL.

A man of the name of Arthur Lewis, who was suffering from the effects of alcoholic poisoning, was admitted into the General Hospital some ten days ago. He was labouring under delusions, one of which was that he was to be punished for cutting the throat of his father-in-law in Negapatam. Under judicious medical treatment he seemed to be getting on very nicely. On Friday morning, at the usual visit of the physician, he expressed himself as quite well, except that he felt rather uneasy in his head, indicating the seat of the uneasiness with his fingers. All seemed to be progressing favourably up till noon, when one of the two coolies set to watch him went for his meal and the other was told by Lewis—who had accurately timed his opportunity—to fetch him a glass of water. Just then a barbers' boy was passing Lewis' room to go up the grand staircase. Lewis immediately accosted him and requested to be shaved. As soon as the young barber had taken out one of his razors from the case of strops which was tied in the usual way round his waist, Lewis made a dart at the instrument. A short struggle took place for the possession of the weapon, during which the barber's fingers suffered severely. Lewis seized the weapon and with a savage gleam upon his face passed its keen edge across his throat. The whole of this tragic occurrence, though long to relate, did not occupy more than thirty seconds. As soon as the Apothecary was made aware of the fact he hastened to the place and tried his best to staunch the blood. The Resident Assistant Surgeon, who was sent for, lost no time in arriving, and ligatured a troublesome artery that was spouting. Lewis, who seemed disappointed that he had not effected his purpose, was immediately conducted to his bed and securely fixed by means of a straight jacket, so that he was unable to injure himself. At 5.P.M. he was seen by the Physician and Surgeon, the latter of whom carefully examined the wound, which did not appear to be of a very serious nature. A hypodermic injection of morphia was given him at six with orders to repeat the dose if necessary during the night. At about midnight Lewis started from his bed and with a wild demoniacal state in his eyes struggled frantically to extricate his hands from their constrained position. He was kept down by the two persons set to watch him. But the mischief was done, the wound was disturbed and blood began to flow in great quantity. This second loss of blood, coupled with the first, proved too much for poor Lewis, who died on Saturday morning at about six o'clock. Lewis was to have been sent to the Lunatic Asylum on the morning that he met with his untimely end.

The matter was reported to Dr. Currie, the Acting Coroner, who held an inquest on the body of the deceased. The jury upon the evidence returned a verdict of "suicide while in a state of delirium tremens."—*Athenæum.*

MEMORIAL OF THE GERMAN BISHOPS.

(*National Zeitung.*)

The impression which the memorial has produced is everywhere the same: astonishment at the mendatity and distortion of facts, astonishment at the openness with which war is declared against our State. It is no longer possible to arrive at a peaceful solution of the dispute with these German bishops; they must be rendered harmless, and that as quickly and as thoroughly as possible. The power of the State is represented in the memorial as dependent upon and circumscribed by the power of the Pope in such a precise and decided manner as was never heard of before. It is true that the State is not to be omnipotent or absolute; it must admit that there are some provinces in which it ought not to interfere. But it is the people's own consciousness of morality and right that is to define these provinces, and, as the State is the people organized, the State must itself define its own sphere and the limits of its omnipotence. What the Pope says about the definition of the limits of the State's sphere will always be a matter of perfect indifference to us in Germany. If the German electors so far back as 1346 solemnly declared that the temporal power in Germany was dependent upon God alone, and not restricted by any man, and especially not by the Pope, and was in that sense absolute, the German bishops will certainly not succeed five hundred years later in forcing upon us views which were cherished as a dream only by the most daring and haughty Popes. The bishops have done ill service to their own cause by their memorial; they are driving the powers of the State to stronger measures against them and their church than were but lately contemplated. The fates must be accomplished.

THE PLAIN OF LINGTI.

(*Indian Public Opinion.*)

It is a matter of the utmost importance to Government for many reasons, that we should have a permanent settlement of our northern frontier towards Thibet; not only as an ordinary political safeguard, but for the extension and encouragement of trade and the development of the latent wealth of these hill regions. With reference to trade, the chief objects are at present these:—first, to obtain supplies of carriage cattle for hire to the tradesmen from the Punjab to and from Leh, carrying English goods there and bringing back Central Asian: second, to carry on the borax trade on a large scale, and to be prepared for the development of this trade to as great an extent as the material can be supplied: third, to develop the grazing capabilities of some parts of these hills. The only locality that our Government owned suitable for that purpose is at the extreme north of the British dominions at the frontier with Cashmere territory, half way between the two passes of the Bara Laira, 16,600 ft. and the Lela Lang, nearly 17,000 feet. The plain between, called the plain of Lingti, is 14,200 feet above sea level, is of a very large extent and covered, both in the plain itself and the slopes of the surrounding mountains, with excellent grass. No cattle whatever graze there with the exception of herds going to load borax and bring it back, and even these only graze along the track. From the height of the place above sea level and no cultivation being carried on, the only people who could and would permanently settle there are the Soord Tartars, who live all the year round in tents at hill elevations of from 13,000 to 18,000 feet, and who depend entirely for necessaries other than their flocks supply, on the traders through the plain, who bring rice, barley, wheat, coarse sugar and tobacco which are exchanged against their wool, pashm, and *labor*. These Tartars are the best and most suitable settlers possible. They have large numbers of yaks, ponies and donkeys, and large herds of sheep and goats, which would all live and thrive in that valley during eight months of the year. They would afford a resting place and renewal of supplies to merchants and travellers, and would provide beasts of burden to help in carrying the goods further on when after a fatiguing journey either from Leh or Sultanpore, the traders' cattle are either entirely done up and unable to prosecute their journey, or at least require a few days' rest and ease. They would also be ready to meet any new emergency arising from an increase of the existing traffic or the institution of a new trade. Finally, their settlement there would at least ensure the breeding of sheep and goats for the use of man in a place as yet unoccupied.

We have spoken of the advisability of having a large settlement there, but a few suggestions will explain our meaning more fully.

If only *thirty tents* (families) were to settle there, they would form a community of about 200 people, possessing 150 yaks of the largest size and 6,000 to 8,000 sheep and goats, besides ponies and donkeys. Living as these people do in tents, they carry with them their whole property and could supply flour, barley, coarse rice, milk, butter, woollen blankets, mutton, and above all, beasts of burden on hire or for sale. As some readers may think that the trade from these regions must always be of a very limited nature, and perhaps incapable of increase, we take one instance this year to add weight to our suggestions. Borax has this year been found of the greatest importance in a variety of new industries and manufactures in Europe, and as a result there is a great demand for it. At the same time *two new deposits* of borax have been discovered in Thibet, one near the shores of the Pangong lake, and another at Hanti. Here then we have two extremities only wanting a link to join them. For the last fifteen years the London trades have been crying out for more of this commodity: our plan for helping in the matter should be well considered by Government. Were it not for the absence of cattle, on the route (though there is grass), the borax trade would be doubled and trebled in a year.

Another important branch of trade is capable of being developed by the same simple means. By thus encouraging the rearing of large flocks of sheep and goats in our own territory, there would of necessity be a large quantity of pashm and wool collected, and brought down direct and at prime cost for our shawl looms, whereas the trade is now from and through the Cashmere territory. In the manufacture of the material, our weavers and looms can of course compete on easy terms with Cashmere, but the high price of the raw material by the time it comes to British territory compared to its price in Cashmere puts us at a disadvantage at present. As a proof of this disadvantage we may remark that this year the price of pashm at Rupshu was Rs. 2-8 per batti, while at Umritsur it was Rs. 10.

All the above reasons admitted, they make it desirable to have inhabitants settling at Lingti and a good number of the Rudock and Goro nomads were willing to come, but the only condition they made was to have secured to them sheltered winter quarters. The plain of Lingti, 14,200 feet high, is entirely open to the north, three large rivers all running more or less northwards through it. It is therefore a fearfully cold place, snow in winter lying sometimes yards deep on the plain, rendering it impossible for cattle to live there. But there are places further east from Lingti and only a few marches distant that, although nearly as high, have a comparatively mild winter and only a few inches of snow through their conformation, being entirely protected on the north and west sides by high chains. At these spots the nomads collect to pass the winter. Those nomads who belong to the Cashmere side from Karnak, Rupshu and Korzott all go to the eastern Cashmere frontier on the shore of the Indus near Derbouhe, where only about 6 inches of snow fall. The Rodock go towards the Radigong country. Our Government cannot possibly hope to have a settled population at Lingti, unless they have at their disposal some such place to make over to the shepherds for the four months of winter. The Government *had* such a place, the plain of Tang, called Ureuj Tang, at the north-west of Pehomorin and east of the Parang La. They made a present of it this summer to the Maharaja of Cashmere. Comments are idle. The Jummoo Court knew very well the value of the concession, for a circular was immediately issued to all the head Government servants and individuals supposed to know about it to enquire into the reasons of the decrease of sheep and their rising price, for food to the troops.

Our suggestions then may be summed up as follows. We should encourage the settlement of the Lingti plain by shepherd nomads, securing to them a sheltered plain for winter. We should establish a Government sheep farm at Lahoul, where also the grass wasted yearly is incalculable. A small first outlay would purchase the cattle. Two or three intelligent shepherds should be engaged among the Guddees. That would be a mere trifle. Grant a monderate sum to the Moravian missionaries at Keyling on the condition of their supervising the sheep farm, which can be located within two or three miles of their village. These excellent men living on good terms with all around, and dependent on this very style of life for daily bread, would do the work well and *con amore*.

CHANNEL COMMUNICATIONS.

People are saying they would prefer to prove before they accept the solution of the "horrors of the middle passage." Yet the idea is not a new one. No imaginative individual has tried to keep himself steady in a ship saloon with inward misgivings, without contemplating a situation similar to that of the saloon lamp. Could he but be pivoted so that while the ship lurched he might preserve his equilibrium? It seems that Mr. H. Bessemer has solved the difficulty, and that Mr. E. J. Reed is now busy upon the construction of two steamers for the Channel passage, with a saloon and piece of deck that will be steady while the vessel pitches and rolls. The working model is said to look like a slice cut out of the middle of a vessel of similar dimensions to the Thames steamers. This is set in motion by a steam engine, giving a rolling to represent a vessel at sea equal to 39 deg. "I found," says one who inspected this model, "the greatest difficulty in standing upright, and was glad to clutch at a support until I could put on my 'sea legs.' I then passed into a saloon. Here the motion entirely ceased; it was as steady as a seat in a railway carriage. The change was like magic. The only appliance I saw was the engineer, with a long handle like those used to regulate the wheel of a bicycle; and instead of a compass he had a spirit-level to guide him, and thus kept the saloon steady. The whole is controlled by a powerful hydraulic apparatus. I do not think there can be any doubt of its success." The invention will, if as perfect as people say, give the name of Bessemer a new glory.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

Sir,—Your correspondent Mr. H. Bessemer, in his letter of the 16th inst., states that two vessels are now being designed by Mr. E. J. Reed for abating the "horrors of the middle passage." He omits to tell you the important part he had taken in the thorough and searching investigation the above subject has undergone at his hands. I have no doubt those who suffer from sea-sickness, when they fully understand the simplicity and completeness of his invention, will sound his praises to all generations.

Within the last fortnight, through the kindness of Mr. Bessemer, I had an opportunity of seeing his working model. It looked like a slice cut out of the middle of a vessel, of similar dimensions to the river Thames steam-boats. This was set in motion by a steam-engine, and the rolling, to represent a vessel at sea, was equal to 30 deg. The ascent from a platform was by a ladder. I found the greatest difficulty in standing upright, and was glad to clutch at a support until I could put on my "sea legs." I then passed into a saloon. Here the motion entirely ceased; it was as steady as a seat in a railway carriage. The change was like magic. The only appliance I saw was the engineer, with a long handle like those used to regulate the wheel of a bicycle; and instead of a compass he had a spirit-level to guide him, and thus kept the saloon steady. The whole is controlled by a powerful hydraulic apparatus. I do not think there can be any doubt of its success.

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Contents.
Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind Section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
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Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
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